[TFR 7-1]

[Handwritten] Urgent

[illeg 2 words]

List of persons listed as of 1954 as Soviet citizens, Third World citizens, or Stateless citizens, but having American passports and Residence Permits

1. Sagatas, Adel Alexandrovna, born 1906, native of the city of Rokishkis, Lithuania SSR, Lithuanian.

2. Berko, Irina (Irene) Mikhailovna, born 1925, native of Braddock, USA, Ukrainian, lived in the village of Rodatychi, Gorodskoj Rajon, L'vovskaya Oblast'.

3. Dovgulevich, Stepan (Stefan) Stepanovich, born 1927, native of New York, Belorussian, lived in the Donetsskaya Oblast'.

4. Fedak, Maria Petrovna, born 1903, native of USA, Hungarian and her children lived in the Zakarpatskaya Oblast'.

5. Dragula, Anna Dmitrievna, native of Zakarpatskaya Oblast' and her children - Vasilij (Charlie) Fedorovich, born 1923; Fedor (Frank) Fedorovich, born 1930; Maria (Mary) Fedorovna, born in 1925; Margarita (Margarret) Fedorovna, born in 1929; Ivan (John) Fedorovich, born in 1928; lived in Mukachevo, Zakarpatskaya Oblast'.

6. Severinchik, Pavel (Paul) Kirillovich, born 1917, native of Chicago, lived in the Brestskaya Oblast'.

7. Koretskaya, (Kolodij) Maria Vasilevna, born 1919, native of New York, lived in the city of Slovita, Glinyanskaya Rajon, L'vovskaya Oblast'.

8. Rudyk, Luetta (Lietta), born 1890, native of Passejk, USA, lived in the L'vovskaya Oblast'.

9. Nikitchik, Daniil (Daniel) Danilovich, born 1926, and his brother Nikitchik, Fedor, born in 1927, natives of Chicago.

10. Semko, Mikhail (Michael) Ivanovich and his brother Semko, Ivan (Jan) Ivanovich, born 1922, natives of Omrod, USA, lived in the village of Petrichi, Krasnyanskoj Rajon, L'vovskaya Oblast'.

11. Ignatyuk, Aleksandr Andreevich, born 1910, native of New York, Belorussian, lived in the Brestskoj Oblast'.

12. Kesselman Lenneta (Lynnette) Iosifovna, born 1930, native of New York, lived in the city of Barnaul and her brother Kesselman, Bernard, lived in the city of Gorkij.

13. Korishin (Karizhin) Bogdan Ivanovich, born 1921, native of New York, lived in the city of Grimajlov, Ternopolskaya Oblast'.

14. Gitska, Ivan Vasilevich, born in 1917, and his brother Gitska, Mikhail Vasilevich, born in 1920; natives of Wilmington, USA, lived in the Drogobychskaya Oblast'.

15. Krivenko, Yurij (Geogij) Mikhailovich, born in 1924

[TFR 7-2]

native of the USA, lived in the city of Beregovo, Zakarpatskaya Oblast'.

16. Megits, Vasilij (Basil), born 1915 and his brothers Stepan (Stefan) Dmitrievich, born in 1918; Fedor Dmitrievich, born 1920,; natives of the city of New York, lived in Tarnava, Dobromilskoj Rajon, Drogobychskaya Oblast'.

17. Kazun, Vakentina Vasilevna, born 1933; and Kazun, Vladimir Vasilevich, born 1935; natives and residents of Shepets Ostrinskoj Sel'Sovet, Vasilizhskoj Rajon, Ternopolskaya Oblast'.

18. Blyakh, Grigorij Pavlovich, born 1932, native and resident of Strievka, Zbarazhskoj Rajon, Ternopolskaya Oblast'.

19. Tseslyak, Mechislav Vatslavovich, born 1910, native of USA, lived in the Grodnenskaya Oblast'.

20. Kazanskaya, Sofiya Vikentevna, born 1913, native Detroit, USA, lived in Stryj, L'vovskaya Oblast'.

21. Marshall, Iozas (Joseph) son of Kazis, born 1897, native of Utica New York; his wife Marshall, Paulina, daughter of Antanas, born in 1903; and daughter Marshall, Aldona, born 1926; lived in Kaunas.

22. Fernandes de La-Vega Francisco Manuelovich, born 1915, Spaniard, native of USA, lived in Moscow.

23. Yarema (Jarema) John Andreevich, born 1918, native of Irgas (USA), lived in Pyatnitsa Dobromilskoj Rajon, Drogobychskaya Oblast'.

24. Yasinskas, Frensis (Pranas), born 1910, native of Brooklyn, USA, lived in Prenskoj Uyezd, Lithuanian SSR.

25. Mueller, Ida, born 1893, German. [This entry is handwritten]

[handwritten at bottom of page] Supplement to "Are US Citizens still living in the USSR?"

[TFR 7-3]

Is It Possible that Citizens of the USA

Are Still Alive on the Territory of the Former USSR?

In the process of the work of the Russian-American Commission on Clearing-Up the Fate of US Citizens Missing During and After the Second World War, more new documents are being extracted from the depths of archives that, until recently, were closed. The documents which were recently uncovered by workers of the Russian Ministry of Security in their archives are of special interest.

It turns out that during and after the Second World War, as a result of military action, changed borders, repatriation, internment, and other events associated with a war, a significant group of Americans were on the territory of the former Soviet Union. Among them were 39 people who had American passports or who were born in the USA, but by nationality were Ukrainian, Belorussian, Lithuanian, Russian, and so forth.

As is evident from the documents, the responsible organs worked to influence them to renounce their American citizenship. Those who refused to sign such an agreement immediately received a 15-25 year sentence in the camps for "espionage". A majority agreed to such a renunciation, but they were still placed into the camps and prisons as Soviet citizens. There is a basic assumption that several of them are still alive and are now living on the territory of the former USSR.

At the present time, the Commission continues to work to find them in order to correct the injustices done

to them and to allow them to communicate with their relatives who are currently living in the USA. There are difficulties in this work associated with events from so long ago, and with the possibility that they live in the sovereign states formed on the territory of the former USSR. Regarding this, we are publishing a list of this category of citizens and we are appealing to them and to all those who know about their fate with the request that they write or call the Commission for Clearing-Up the Fate of US citizens Missing During and After the Second World War at this address: 103132, Moscow, Il'inka 12, telephone (095) 206-33-04.

Chairman of the Russian

Side of the Commission [Signature]

Dm. Volkogonov

[Handwritten]

30 July 1992

[TFR 7-4]

[Note: TFR7-4 is a newspaper article under the column 'Commentary'. TFR7-1, TFR7-2, and TFR7-3 are typed verbatim copies of this article.] [TFR 7-5]

Top secret

copy no. ____

[Handwritten "193"]

I N F O R M A T I O N

Sagatas Adel Aleksandrovna, born in 1906, native of the city of Rokishkis, Lithuanian SSR, Lithuania. In 1930 she left Lithuania for the USA, and returned in 1939. In the post-war years departure from the USSR was granted and with this goal she visited the American Embassy in Moscow, where an American passport was given to her. In 1949, Sagatas was persuaded into giving a statement accepting Soviet citizenship. By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Lithuanian SSR from February 24, 1950 Sagatas was granted Soviet citizenship, however, she did not turn in her American passport and continued to maintain contact with the U.S. Embassy.

November 2, 1951 Sagatas was arrested by MGB of the Lithuanian SSR under Article 58-10 of UK RSFSR.

The investigation of Sagatas showed, that in 1946-1948 she twice visited the U.S. Embassy in Moscow where she took the oath of allegiance for loyalty to the USA and transmitted to the Embassy vice-counselors Wallace, Kendrick and Keppel slanderous information about the life of the Lithuanian population in Lithuanian SSR. She received an American passport and monetary reward for this.

In June, 1952 Sagatas was convicted by a Shaulyaj province judge to 10 years in an ITL.

Berko Irina (Irene) Michaelovna, born in 1925,

[TFR 7-6]

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native of Braddok, USA, Ukrainian, lives in the village of Rodatychi, Gorodok region, Lvov Oblast'.

In 1938, Berko moved with her parents from the USA to Poland. In 1945 she and her mother moved to the Soviet Union.

In Poland Berko lived as a Polish subject.

In 1947 Berko was officially registered at the OVIR as a person without citizenship and received a residence permit, after which on the basis of a Soviet-Polish agreement she was granted Soviet citizenship.

Berko I.M. is characterized as anti-soviet, with a moody personality. Three of her brothers live in the USA.

Dovgulyevich Stepan (Stefan) Stepanovich, born in 1927, native of New York, Belorussian, arrived with parents from the USA in 1931.

In 1948, Dovgulyevich received an American passport in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and submitted a petition for an exit visa. According to the supposition from the Head of Administration of the Militia, the American passport was illegally received. It was taken from him and [the matter] referred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MVD) USSR. Dovgulyevich was given a Soviet passport.

In March, 1953 Dovgulyevich was arrested by MVD, Ukrainian SSR according to Article 16-54-1 "a". In January, 1954, the matter was discontinued and Dovgulyevich was released from custody. He lives in Stalinski Oblast', Ukrainian SSR.

Fedak Maria Petrovna, born in 1903, native of the USA, Hungarian. Until 1906 she lived in the USA with her parents. In 1906, she and her mother arrived in the former Austro-Hungary, in the village of Shishlovtsi, now in the Trans-Carpathian Oblast'.

In 1929, Fedak, with her husband and children using American passports, obtained in Prague, left for the USA, where she lived until

[TFR 7-7]

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1935, when she and her children returned to the village of Matveevtsi (Czechoslovakia).

In 1946 Fedak and her children were documented with residence permits for foreigners from the Directorate of Police Trans- carpathian Oblast'.

On March 12, 1951 a statement was received from her son Fedak, Stepan about a refusal to leave the USSR and the desire to be granted Soviet citizenship.

On May 19, 1951, Fedak, M.P. sent a letter to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow regarding the refusal of American citizenship and submitted a petition before the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR to be granted Soviet citizenship.

On the basis of this, Fedak, M.P. and her children were granted Soviet citizenship and documented with Soviet passports.

5. Dragula Vasilij (Charlie) Fedorovich, born in 1923, Dragula Stepan (Stephen), born in 1930, Dragula Fedor (Frank), born 1930, Dragula Maria (Mary) Fedorovna, born 1925, Dragula Margarita (Margarette)

Fedorovna, born 1929, Dragula Ivan (John) Fedorovich, born 1928 - lived in the city of Mukachevo, Zakarpatskaya Oblast'. Their mother Dragula Anna Dmitrievna, a native of Zakarpatskaya Oblast', left for the USA in 1920, from where she and the above-mentioned children returned to Zakarpatskaya Oblast' in 1936.

At the time of reunification of Zakarpatski Ukraine with Ukrainian SSR, Dragula Anna lived as a Czechoslovakian citizen, and her children were entered onto her Czech passport.

The American Embassy, on the basis of the evidence regarding the births of A.D. Dragula's children in the USA, issued an American family passport on 25 June 1947, which was protested by GUM MVD USSR afterwards.

[TFR 7-8]

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On the basis of a Soviet-Czechoslovakian treaty from 29 June 1945 on the Reunification of the Zakarpatskaya Oblast' with the Ukrainian SSR, the above-mentioned people, who did not have indisputable documents verifying American citizenship, were recognized as citizens of the USSR.

In January and February, 1951, V. F. Dragula and various brothers and sisters sent letters to the US Embassy in Moscow renouncing American citizenship.

Severinchik Pavel (Paul) Kirilovich, born 1917, native of Chicago. In 1921 he arrived with his parents from the USA to Poland, (Brestskaya Oblast'), where he lived until the Reunification of Western Belorussia with BSSR.

In 1947 Severinchik received from the US Embassy in Moscow an American passport and applied to OVER for an exit visa. He was recognized by GUM MVD USSR as a Soviet citizen, but they did not give him a Soviet passport. Therefore, he lived in a stateless district.

In December, 1949 Severinchik P.K. was arrested by the UMGB Brestski Oblast'.

In the course of the investigation it was established, that Severinchik had the intention to leave the USSR for the USA and with this goal repeatedly visited the embassy.

In 1948 after an exit visa was refused to Severinchik, he contemplated the possibility of an illegal exit to the USA.

Amidst this are Severinchik's expressed anti-soviet sentiments which surround him.

P.K. Severinchik was sentenced by a Special Session of the MGB USSR to 10 years at an ITL.

His father K.A. Severinchik, in 1944, was sentenced for treasonous activities to 15 years hard labor.

[TFR 7-9]

5.

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Koretskaya (Kolodii) Maria Vasil'evna, born 1919, native of New York. She arrived from the USA in 1923. She lived in the village of Slovita, Glinyanski region, Lvov Oblast'.

In 1947 Koretskaya submitted a petition to leave for America. That same year an American passport was given to her by the US Embassy in Moscow. A residence permit for foreigners was given by the Polish government in 1939.

On the basis of a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR, GUM MVD USSR recognized Koretskaya as a Soviet citizen. They suggested to the Lvov Oblast' police, who earlier gave her a residence permit, to collect the American passport, and document her with a Soviet passport.

In March 1949, Koretskaya was granted Soviet Citizenship and received a Soviet passport.

Koretskaya's regularly corresponds with her mother and other relatives who send her packages. They live in the USA.

Rudik Luetta (Lietta) Arturovna, born in 1890, native of Passaic, USA. Since 1933 she lives in Nizhinovo (B%), Rovenski Oblast'. Rudik's American citizenship is confirmed with an American passport. The period of this activity was in 1939.

In 1946-1950 Rudik visited and maintained correspondence with the US Embassy in Moscow according to a visa question received upon exiting the USSR.

She received such permission, but refused to leave for America since her husband is a Soviet citizen and she did not want to be separated.

In 1950 Rudik accepted Soviet citizenship.

Nikitchik Daniil (Daniel) Danilovich, born 1926 and his brother Nikitchik Fedor, born 1927, natives of Chicago, Belorussian,

[TFR 7-10]

6.

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In 1947 they received American passports from the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and applied to OVIR for exit visas.

Examining the petition, GUM MVD USSR recognized them as Soviet citizens. The American passports were impounded as being improperly acquired and sent to MID USSR. They were given Soviet passports. Nikitchik's mother later sent a letter to OVIR stating that her children had received the passports and did not intend to leave the USSR.

NIKITCHIK D. D. and NIKITCHIK F. D. in September-October of 1949 were arrested by the UMVD, Breskaya Oblast', and in July of 1950 were sentenced under Article 63-1 U.K. BSSR Special Session; D.D. NIKITCHIK to 25 years and F.D. NIKITCHIK to 15 years in an ITL.

SEMKO, Mikhail (Michael) Ivanovich, born 1919, native of Omrod, USA, Ukranian and

SEMKO, Ivan (Jan) Ivanovich, born 1922, native of Omrod, USA, lived in the village of Petrichi, Krasnayarsk Region,, L'vovskaya Oblast'.

In 1926, they came to Polish territory from the USA with their father and after the reunification of the Western Ukraine with Ukraine SSR by decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR dated 10 November 1945, they were granted Soviet citizenship.

In 1947, a letter regarding exit application to America was filed with the US Embassy in Moscow by

Mikhail and his brother Ivan.

Their father and sister live in the USA, with whom there is no established correspondence.

IGNATYUK Aleksander Andreevich, born 1910, native of New York, Belorussian, in 1910 arrived with his mother at a residence in Brestskaya Oblast'. In 1947, the US Embassy

[TFR 7-11]

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in Moscow issued an American passport to IGNATYUK on the basis that he petitioned the OVIR for an exit visa to the USA.

Reviewing his application, GUM MVD USSR granted IGNATYUK Soviet citizenship based on the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR dated 29 November 1939. In connection with this, his American passport was impounded as being improperly issued and he was documented as having a Soviet passport.

In July 1950, A. A. IGNATYUK was arrested by the UMVD of the Brestskaya Oblast' and in October 1950 was sentenced by Oblast' [county or circuit] court under Article 72-a UK BSSR to 10 years in ITL.

KESSELMAN, Lenneta - (Lynette) Iosifovna [Josephine], born 1930, native of New York, a jew; and her brother KESSELMAN Boris (Bernard) Iosefich [Joseph], born 1930, native of New York, [both] arrived with their mother KESSELMAN Rosa from the USA to the USSR in 1930 under a Certificate for Return as a former subject of Russia. Currently they live in the city of Gorkij.

GUM MVD USSR awarded Soviet citizenship to KESSELMAN L.I. and KESSELMAN B.I. based on the Law of Citizenship dated 19 July 38 pertaining to descendants of subjects of Russia.

KORISHIN (KARIZHIN), Bogdan Ivanovich, born 1921, native of New York, Ukrainian. Arrived from the USA in 1929, Lived in Grimajlov, Ternopol'skaya [Chernobyl] Oblast'.

His father left for work in the USA in 1905 and returned in 1925. Until 1939, KORISHIN and his mother were Polish citizens. In 1948, KORISHIN, having received an American Passport, petitioned for an exit visa to the USA. GUM MVD USSR reviewed his petition, rejected his exit visa and impounded his American Passport as being improperly issued. In August 1949 KORISHIN was arrested by the UMGB Ternopol'skaya Oblast' and in December 1949 was sentenced by Ternopol'skoj Oblast' court under Article 54-10 UK YSSR to 25 years in ITL.

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[TFR 7-12]

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Kesselman Bernard lives in the city of Gorkij, works as a [B% paint?] foreman in the Kishchevo automobile factory, he was issued Soviet Passport [roman numeral] 10-DZh-347758 based on the GUM MVD USSR decree no. 10/B-170713(10)14427 dated 22 June 1950.

Kesselman Lynette fled in 1950 [2 illeg] to work in the city [with] her brother. Has a Soviet passport [roman numeral] 9- DZh-607731 in hand, given under the same conditions as her brother's. Her mother KESSELMAN Rosa Iosifovna is a machine operator at the KISHCHEVO automobile factory and has a Soviet passport.

[TFR 7-13]

8.

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GITSKA, Ivan Vasileevich, born in 1917 and GITSKA, Mikhail Vasil'evich, born in 1920, natives of Wilmington USA, Ukrainian, live in Vijsko Dobromil' Region, Drogobychskaya Oblast'.

Their parents, formerly Polish citizens, left for the USA in search of work and returned to Drogobych Oblast' in 1928. Until the reunification of the Western Ukraine, they lived as Polish citizens.

The GITSKA brothers were awarded Soviet citizenship based on the decree by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR dated 29 November 1939. In 1949, MID reviewed a request for an exit visa from the USSR. The MVD USSR objected against issuing exit visas based on materials regarding the relationship between GITSKA and the [B% SUNOVSKIJ] underground.

KRIVENKO, Yurij (Georgij) Mikhailovich, born 1924, native of the USA, Hungarian, lives in Beregovo, Transbajkal, arrived from the USA in 1931 with his mother and sister. [handwritten 'check mark' to the left KRIVENKO]

The mother KRIVENKO, YANGI, passed away in 1942.

In February 1947 KRIVENKO Yu. M. established written correspondence with the US Embassy in Moscow and the American Mission in Budapest with the goal of receiving an American passport. In May 1947 and again in September 1948, Krivenko visited the US Embassy in Moscow.

In 1949, Krivenko was given permission, with four other American citizens, to leave for the USA by a Soviet Agency. This agency simultaneously made arrangements to persuade him to refuse American citizenship and prevent him from leaving for the USA. As a result, in September 1949, Krivenko sent an official Statement of Refusal of American Citizenship to the US Embassy in Moscow and to the OVIR. He was later awarded Soviet citizenship and issued a Soviet Passport. [TFR 7-14]

9.

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His sister KRIVENKO Margarita Mikhailovna also was awarded Soviet citizenship

MEGITS, Vasilij (Basil) Dmitrievich, born 1915, native of New York, Ukrainian.

MEGITS, Stepan (Stefan) Dmitrievich, Born 1918, native of New York, Ukrainian,

MEGITS, Fedor Dmitrievich, born 1920, native of New York, Ukrainian - they live in the village of Tarnav, Dobromilskoj Region, Drogobychskaya Oblast'.

Their father, D.V. MEGITS and their mother Eh. F. STASHKO left for work in the USA in 1910 and returned to reside in the Drogobychskaya oblast' in 1920.

According to the application of D.V. MEGITS, he and his wife did not receive American citizenship and upon their return to the homeland were recognized as Polish citizens. Since 1939 in connection with the reunification of Western Ukraine with the YSSR they have been Soviet Citizens.

The MEGITS brothers lived without documents until 1939, except for the birth certificates given to them in the USA. On the basis of these documents, they received residence permits from the former Polish government.

In 1950, the MEGITS brothers refused American citizenship and by decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR dated 24 May 1951 they were awarded Soviet Citizenship.

The fourth brother MEGITS N. D. was arrested by the OKR MGB 8th Guards Army in 1948.

The basis for the arrest of MEGITS were materials [evidence] that while serving in the Soviet Army overseas he conducted anti- soviet agitation. He also called for intentional overthrow of the Homeland by means of escaping to the American zone of occupied Germany and influenced other servicemen towards treason.

[OKR - Counter-Intelligence Section] [TFR 7-15]

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In the course of the investigation, when confronted with the charge, Megits admitted his guilt.

On 29 June 1948, MEGITS was sentenced by the 8th Guards Military Tribunal under Article 19-58-1 "c" to 25 years in an ITL, disenfranchisement for 5 years, and confiscation of all property.

KAZUN, Valentina Vasilevna born 1933, and

KAZUN, Vladimir Vasilevich born 1935, natives who lived in the village of Shepets, Ostrinskoe village soviet,Vasilizhskoj region, Grodnenskaya Oblast'.

Their father, KAZUN Vasilij Dmitrievich, born in 1924, left Shepets in 1924 for the USA and returned in 1926. From 1927 until 1932, he again lived in the USA. From 1932-1935 he lived in Shepets where his children Valentina and Vladimir were born. In 1935 he again left for the USA and did not return to his family. After the reunification of the Western Belorussia with the Belorussian SSR, Valentina and Vladimir KAZUN were granted Soviet citizenship. In 1947, their father, who was living in the USA, requested MID USSR to permit his children to leave for the USA. MID USSR asked the US Embassy in Moscow about the request.

The request for departure to the USA for Valentina and Vladimir KAZUN was examined by the Commission for Overseas Departures of the TsK KPSS and was deemed satisfactory. After this, measures were taken to influence the KAZUNs to refuse departure for the USA. As a result, Valentina and Vladimir KAZUN handed in applications to the OVIR refusing departure for the USA to visit their father and informed the embassy about it.

BLYAKH [BLACK], Henry Pavlovich, born in 1932, native and resident of the village Strievka, Zbarazhskoj Region, Ternopol'skaya Oblast', Polack. [handwritten 'check mark' to the left of BLYAKH]

The mother and father of BLYAKH left for work in the USA in 1934 and did not return. In 1948, BLYAKH petitioned before [TFR 7-16]

11.

[Handwritten "203"]

the US Embassy for issuance of exit documents to the USA. He then visited the Embassy and received an American passport. In 1950, BLYAKH refused to leave the USSR and sent a letter to that effect to the US Embassy in Moscow.

TSESLYAK, Mechislav Vatslavovich, born in 1910, native of the USA. Lived in America until 1919, and then along with his parents moved to Grodnenskaya Oblast'. His mother was a permanent resident of

Lida. She lived there without special preferences as a USSR citizen, having acquired Soviet citizenship by decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR dated 29 November 1939.

GUM MVD USSR recognized TSESLYAK M. V. as a Soviet citizen in 1949.

On 22 June 1945 TSESLYAK M. V. was arrested by the UNKGB of the Grodnenskaya Oblast'.

It was established in the course of the investigation that TSESLYAK while living temporarily on German-occupied territory during the Great Patriotic War, became an agent of the German terror organ "SD".

Besides this, TSESLYAK had a hostile attitude, carrying out anti-soviet agitation between the population and writing various government agencies letters of a slanderous nature in order to procure an exit to the USA.

By Special Session of the MGB USSR, on 18 January 1947, TSESLYAK was sentenced to 5 years in an ITL, and was freed on 22 November 1949 for time served.

KAZANSKAYA, Sofia Vikentevna, born in 1919, native of Detroit, USA. In February 1945 she was arrested by the UNKVD of the L'vovskaya Oblast' because during the Patriotic War, while living on German-occupied territory in the village of Strij, she worked as a custodian [TFR 7-17]

12.

[Handwritten "204"]

in a German prison where Soviet prisoners were kept.

She was sentenced by Special Session of the MGB USSR on 27 March 1946 to 5 years in an ITL. She was freed on 4 June 1949 for serving the sentence with consideration for time served.

MARSHALL, Iozac (Joseph) the son of Kazis, born in 1897, native of Utica, USA,

and his wife MARSHALL, Paulina, daughter of Antanasa, born 1903, a native of Plekhshin, Lithuanian SSR and,

MARSHALL, Aldona, daughter of Iozas, born in 1926, native of Kaunas, was registered as an American citizen until the reunification of Lithuania with the USSR, since they had not acquired Soviet citizenship.

The GUM MVD USSR at request of the MID carried out a check of their citizenship, which was not completed due to the arrest of the MARSHALLs.

MARSHALL, Iozac son of Kazis and MARSHALL Paulina daughter of Antonac were arrested on 26 June 1946 by the Maritime Office of the Lithuanian Basin.

The material used as the basis for the arrest was evidence that the indicated individuals were covertly tied in with an underground terrorist organization established by the German Intelligence.

MARSHALL, Iozac and his wife MARSHALL, PAULINA harbored bandits in their apartment. During the arrest of the [bandits], they participated in the murder of two MGB employees.

During their arrest, weapons, ammunition, grenades, a radio transceiver, medical supplies, and foodstuffs for supplying the bandits active in the territory of the Kaunas Uyezd wre found in the apartment.

MARSHALL Iozac and MARSHALL Paulina openly admitted guilt to the charge.

[handwritten on the center-left side, perpendicular to the typing] The entire Marshall family was considered by the GUM as Stateless people. [remainder illegible] [TFR 7-18]

13.

[Handwritten "205"]

On 15 June 1947, MARSHALL Iozac and MARSHALL Paulina were sentenced to 25 years each by Special Session of the MGB USSR.

Their daughter, MARSHALL Aldona was sentenced to 10 years in an ITL on 10 January 1946 by VT of the MGB Forces, Lithuanian SSR for connections with the National Underground and aiding and abetting the bandits.

FERNANDEZ de la VEGA, Francisco Manuelovich, born 1916, Spaniard, native of the USA, arrived in the USSR from France in 1939 as a political emigre and was listed as Stateless. In 1947, he appealed for an exit visa on an American Passport, which he received in 1947 from the US Embassy in Moscow. Issuance of the visa was withheld since his American citizenship was in doubt. Verification was not finished since FERNANDEZ was arrested by the 2 Main Directorate under Article 58-6 Part I on 7 March 1948.

In the course of the investigation it was established that FERNANDEZ arrived from Spain to the USSR as a political emigre in 1939.

FERNANDEZ, while living in Mocow from 1945 to 1947 periodically met with US Embassy personnel. In 1947, FERNANDEZ established close ties with a Spaniard named TUNONO who was later arrested and sentenced MGB organs for espionage. Besides this, FENANDEZ called for the intentional escape over the border and in 1947 attended an anti-Soviet mob organized by the Argentinian Embassy.

In connection with this, the investigation established that FERNANDEZ had symptoms of a psychological illness. He was sentenced by Special Session of the MGB USSR to confinement with isolation on 16 October 1948.

As a result, the investigation was resumed by the 2 Main Directorate of the Committee for State Security of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

[TFR 7-19]

14.

[Handwritten "206"]

YAREMA, (JAREMA) [JEREMIAH?] John Andreevich, born in 1918 native of the city Irgas (USA) Ukrainian, lived in Patnitsa, Dobrovolskoj Region, Drogobychskaya Oblast'.

His parents lived in the USA from 1909 to 1920 and were considered Polish citizens.

After the reunification of the Western Ukraine with YSSR, in accordance with the Decree by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR dated 29 November 1939, they received Soviet citizenship. His father died in 1939 and his mother in 1946.

In 1947, YAREMA applied before the OVIR for residence consideration as a stateless individual, but no documents were presented for this.

Yarema was granted Soviet citizenship on the basis of the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR dated 29 November 1939.

Mueller, Ida

Evidence re Mueller Ida - we do not have Sofi as an American citizen. There are materials in the GUM MGB USSR on MUELLER Ida born in 1893, a German citizen who came from Germany to her husband in the USSR and lived as a foreign resident. In 1939, she was issued an exit visa from the USSR.

YASINSKAS, Francis (PRANAS), born 1910, native of Brooklyn USA, lived in Prenok Uyezd Lithuanian SSR.

His parents lived in the USA until 1924, after which they left to live in Lithuania.

YASINKAS arrived in Lithuania from the USA in 1937 and until 1940 lived on an American passport. In 1947, the OVIR MVD of the Lithuanian SSR documented YASINKAS as a resident without citizenship. In that year, YASINKAS [TFR 7-20]

15.

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intending to exit to America, visited the US Embassy in Moscow more than once and received an American Passport. With regards to the exit of YASINKAS from the USSR, we have correspondence with MID USSR 2/B/29299 dated 5 June 1947, No. 9953/s dated 28 November 1947, No. 11160/s dated 25 December 1947 in which the MVD is against the exit of YASINKAS from the USSR.

He personally pleaded to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Lithuania SSR and was granted citizenship on 31 July 1951. On October 1951, YASINKAS was arrested by the Lithuanian SSR MGB.

In the course of the investigation, it was established that Yasinkas established written communications with and twice visited the US Embassy in Moscow during the period 1944-1947. During the second visit to the Embassy, YASINKAS established communications with vice-counsel Robert BLACK, who he informed about the eviction of Bandits and gypsies from Lithuania.

After this, BLACK gave YASINKAS a task to submit a list of families to the Embassy, known by him to be of Lithuanian nationality and who were being evicted from Lithuania SSR.

To fulfill this task, YASINKAS recruited an acquaintance VAJTKUNITE who gave him the necessary information.

A list of 97 bandit families and their accomplices who were being evicted from Lithuania SSR was recovered during the arrest of YASINKAS.

Besides this, YASINKAS conducted communications with the national underground and during the course of the investigation named 5 bandits active in the PRENAJSKOJ region that he knew.

A Military Tribunal, MGB Forces, Vilnyus Oblast sentenced YASINKAS on 8 March 1952 under Article 58-6 of the U.K. RSFSR to 25 years in an ITL.

In regards to the above-listed personnel, in the course of 1945-1952, the 2nd Main Directorate and the OVIR GUM MVD USSR took [TFR 7-21]

16.

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the corresponding lists from the MID USSR. Additional information on all of them are in the MID and the GUM MVD USSR. The Committee for State Security attached to the Council of Ministers does not

have any new information available on these individuals except for details on some of the arrests.

[initials]

CHIEF 2nd MAIN DIRECTORATE, COMMITTEE for STATE SECURITY

ATTACHED TO THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS USSR

P. FEDOTOV

" " April 1954